

erican Minister had to be evoked on some occasions to obtain "provincials" an introduction into particular circles. The development of the vast North-west Territory simultaneously with the agrarian difficulties and agricultural distress in Great Britain and Ireland, has had the very natural effect of opening the eyes of some British economists to the value of the Dominion, when compared with the United States, as a desirable field of immigration; and it will be most fortunate for the Empire if this growing interest in Canada should have some practical effect in diverting the stream of British emigration from the United States into England's most prosperous dependency. In such a case, the very condition of Ireland itself may be used to benefit the Empire. The Irish make up no inconsiderable proportion of the large immigration that has passed into the United States for the past two or three years. It is a sad admission, but nevertheless true, that a large number carry with them into their new home a feeling of bitterness against England, which, sooner or later, finds expression in her trials and difficulties. On the other hand, the Irish element in Canada forms an influential section of the population, orderly, industrious, occupying positions of trust and responsibility in all parts of the Confederation; and it is a fact that in the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, and in the absence of old grievances, the Irishman is happy and contented, and seems to have forgotten those times when he was so restless a subject of the Crown. In view, then, of the happy results that have illustrated the career of the Irishman in Canada, it is unfortunate for the Empire that this class should, as a rule, go to build up the fortunes of the United States, instead of being induced to come into a country where, in the course of no long time, as experience has shown us, they must forget their old animosities and cheerfully testify to the value of the institutions that make Canada one of the happiest countries in the Empire.

It is undoubtedly a matter of pride to Canadians that a kindred people should in the course of a century of national existence have made such remarkable material, as well as intellectual, progress. The United States must necessarily continue in the career of national prosperity that has distinguished them for many a decade. Their system of government, despite certain inherent elements of weakness to which we shall allude further on, has in itself that influence which stimulates the pride and ambition of the people, since the highest honours are open to the humblest. The spirit of the country is essen-